MODEL

Is showing the greatest line of

BOYS'

In the country at \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7. Good, strong Knee Pants Suits at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

CULLUL

Boys' Cloth Hats, 35c, 48c, 69c and \$1. All the new and nobby things in Children's Fancy Caps and Cloth Hats now in.

MODEL

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Fair weather; warmer.

The Song of the Season

I caddot sigg the old soggs,

Dor thrub the gay guitar.

By red baddadda claibs by tibe—

The batter? A gatarrh.

That will be the song lots of folks will be singing because of these cool mornings and nights and hot mid-days, unless they are careful in the matter of clothing.

CHILDREN FIRST.

Starting the little folks to school calls attention to them first, perhaps, and as you always find

THE WHEN FIRST,

Too, we call attention to the complete line of Children's outfits in Fall and Winter-weights which now fill our shelves and tables.

Any other stock in this market looks like a mere lot of samples alongside ours. We also kill all competition in price by alrays going one notch the lowest.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

THE THRIFTY HOUSEWIFF,

It has always been supposed, could make in dollar go further than anyone else. From the bed of the creek, spanned by the natural bridge in Virginia to the top of the bridge is 215 feet. To throw a stone or ball to the top would require an athlete of ability. One of the traditions of the great place is that George Washington threw a silver dollar, landing it fairly on the top of nature's greatest structure. For one hundred years this throw of George's has been the record on making a dollar go the furthest. On next Saturday, Sept. 15, it is certain that the record will be broken. On that day the Kankskee line will make A DOLLAR GO 220

To Cincinnati and return on all regular trains and special train morning of the 15th, tierets good returning until Monday night, will be sold for \$1. Don't this cap the record of making a dollar go a long ways! this cap the record of making a dollar go a long ways?
Our patrons can leave here 3:55 a. m., or on special later, or at 10:53 a. m., spend hours in Exposition, see "Fall of Babylon" at night, leave for home on our special leaving Cincinnati 11:30 p. m., be home early Sunday morning. Or can leave at 3:55 p. m., be in Cincinnati 7 p. m., see "Fall of Babylon," or Exposition and be home Sunday morning. All for \$1 fare. Tickets will be good for return until Monday.

SEPTEMBER 11 AND 25.
One-half the regulation number of dollars will enable you to visit Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

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TIME (
CINCINNATI	DIVISION		
Depart 3:55am	10:53am	3:50pm	6:26pm
Arrive 10:45am	11:45am	5:07pm	10:50pm
CINCINNATI DIVISION	N-SUNDA	Y TRAIN	IS.
Depart		3:55am	3:45pm
Arrive		11:50am	10:50pm
CHICAGO I	IVISION.		
Depart7:10am 1	2:05no'n	5:20pm	11:20pm

Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars,
and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and
Cinciunati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

HAZELTON BROS.' UPRIGHT

STYLE 12

Is a marvel of sweetness and power, of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part evenly balanced. The action is light, firm, elastic, responsive. The scale is scientifically correct and musically perfect, the workmanship the highest skill can make them, and materials are the best. Beautiful new style for 1888 just received.

LOW PRICES.

EASY TERMS.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

No. 19 North Pennsylvania Street.

Hallett & Cumston Pianos.

A SINGULAR MURDER.

Two Men Quarrel and One Drives the Point of an Umbrella Tip Into the Eye of the Other.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- A man was standing upon the Catharine Market, corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, on Saturday night, eating corn bought from a hot-corn woman. He had his back turned to the northwest corner, where two men were approaching each other, the one down Cherry street, the other down Catharine. The two men met on the corner by Barnum's clothing store, and it is said that words passed. The man eating corn did not turn around until the sound of a blow was beard, followed by a cry and fall. Then he turned and saw lying on the cross-walk leading from Barnum's store to the market corner a man in a dark-blue overcoat and dark striped trousers. The man was writhing and holding his hands to his face. Between his fingers blood oozed upon his clothes and the stones. The hot-corn eater was bending over him when other men came up. In a minute or two there was a little crowd. One young man who was leaning over the moaning victim started back with an exclamation, and the crowd pressed closer and asked what was

"He has the point of an umbrella sticking in his eye," was the reply. Many got down on their kness in the wet to see. At the outer lower corner of the eye, just escaping the eye and pressing it till it bulged out, was the broken shaft of an umbrella tip of yellow painted wood, with the metal collar which holds the cloth still about it, and broken off with it. Up to the collar the tip had been driven through the frontal bone into the man's brain. The blow had been struck from one side, and the shaft ran in at a considerable

"It's murder," exclaimed one of the party who was kneeling in the rain. Policemen arrived, who summoned an ambulance. At the hospital it was decided to pull out the umbrella tip at once. It was a simple operation, but required strength. While the others held the man's head Dr. Bird seized the projecting end of the umbrella tip with a pair of and after several long, hard pulls, drew it from the bone and brain. But little blood followed. Half an hour later the man was sleeping under an opiate. Yesterday he was restless and constantly muttering and groaning, but did not recover consciousness enough to talk. The umbrella entered just below the outer corner of the eye. The doctors think it passed just beneath the floor of the orbit, and entered his skull near the sphenoidal fissure. It was learned last night that the victim was James Fogarty, a peddler. His assailant is not known. Fogarty died in the hospital today without regaining consciousness. There is absolutely no clew to the murderer.

Convictions Under Anti-Polygamy Laws. SALT LAKE, U. T., Sept. 10:- In response to a resolution recently introduced in the House by Representative Rogers, of Arkansas, calling on Attorney-general Garland for information as to the number of convictions made for the offen-ses of polygamy, adultery and unlawful cohabi-tation in Utah under the various laws passed by Congress, United States District Attorney Peers has just forwarded to Washington a trans-cript of the records of his office, shewing the

following figures: Total convictions for polygamy under the laws of 1862 and 1882, sixteen; total convictions for unlawful cohabitation under the laws of 1882, 497; total convictions for adultery under the laws of 1887, eight; total convictions for fornication under the laws of 1887, eight. The total fines and costs collected to date for violations of these laws amount to

THE RECENT HURRICANE.

The Loss of the Spanish Gunboat Lealtad-Great Damage Inflicted on Cuban Towns.

HAVANA, Sept. 7 .- An officer from the Spanish gunboat Guardian, which rode out the gale in Batabano harbor, arrived here this morning with the first official dispatches relative to the loss of the government launch Lealtad, a: Batabano, not Sagus, as first stated. The report states that at half-past 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., when the wind shifted from the northwest to the west, and while endeavoring to slip her cables to beach the vessel under a full head of steam, a hugh wave boarded her. washing all hands into the scuppers. Capt. Leon Urbina went down with his vessel. The only survivor of the Lealtad was rescued elinging to her rigging. The bodies of the pilot and

one seaman only have been recovered. As telegraphic and other communications with the interior towns becomes established. the first reports of the havoc caused by the hurricane are confirmed. This is particularly the case at Batabano, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, and other places on the north coast, which suffered as much from the effects of the high tides inundating a large area of territory as from the wind. At Isabel de Sagua forty-three bodies had been picked up on the beach. At Cabarean much damage is reported, the steamer Clara being ashore. At Muriel the schooner Magdalena was blown on the rocks, and is a total loss. Private advices from Cardenas state that all the wharves are destroyed, numberless small boats sunk, and the city inundated with water.

The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Condition of Mrs. Stowe. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.-Mrs. Stowe reached home this evening. The trip across the sound, on the steamer Sunshine, was very quiet and restful. For the first time in several days Mrs. Stowe was able to sleep peacefully, which sne did during nearly the entire trip. She was accompanied by her son, the Rev. Charles Stowe, and her daughters and physicians. On reaching this city she was able to ride in a hack to her home, suffering no detriment. She was soon sleeping quietly, and her condition is evidently much improved. Her son says she has had severe attacks of nervous restlessness or insomnia, bordering on acute mania, and at times there have been symptoms of congestion of the brain. Her condition is still critical, but not

Accidentally Killed His Friend. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—Lew Young an employe at the Louisville and Nashville shops accidentally stabbed and killed Rober. Cowell, a brick-layer. They were both young men and close friends. While skylarking, Young made a feint with a small snife, and by al move of Co-well's the blade entered the left breast and penetrated the heart at the apex.

MAINE'S ANSWER TO GROVER



The Pine-Tree State Elects the Republican Ticket by 20,000 Plurality.

Thomas B. Reed Returned to Congress by 2,-500 Majority, while Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken Receive Over 6,000 Each.

Republicans Elect All the Senators and Four-Fifths of the Representatives,

And Carry Every County in the State on the Popular Vote-Mr. Blaine Claims the Largest Majority Recorded Since 1866.

HOW MAINE WENT.

Mr. Blaine Claims the Largest Republican Majority Since 1866.

AUGUSTA, Me. Sept. 10.-Mr. Blaine has just telegraphed General Harrison as follows:

"To General Benj. Harrison, Indianapolis: "Returns up to 9 o'clock indicate that the Re-

publican candidate will have more than 20,000 majority over the Democratic candidate, the largest majority since 1866. The Prohibition vote falls off everywhere.

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

Almost a Clean Sweep. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10 .- Chairman Manley has sent the following telegram:

'To Hon. M. S. Quay, Chairman Republican National Committee, New York:

"We have carried the State by a plurality of 20,000, and have chosen the entire delegation in Congress. Reed's majority will reach 2,500. The majorities for Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken will exceed 6,000, respectively. We have chosen every Senator, and nearly or quite fourfifths of the Representatives in the Legislature, and have carried every county in the State on the popular vote."

Details of the Balloting. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10 .- The Maine State biennial election occurred to-day. A Governor, four Congressmen, thirty-one State Senators and one hundred and fifty one State Representatives were chosen, as well as county officers in sixteen counties. The last Legislature stood: Senators, Republicans, 27; Democrats, 4. Repsentatives, Republicans, 122; Democrats, 27; Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1. The Republican Congressmen were all candidates for re-election, and all but one district-the first-were considered Republican without question. In the First district a strong contest was made, William Emery, of Alfred, being the Democratic nominee. There are four candidates for Governor in the field-Edwin C. Burleigh, of Bangor (Rep.), William L. Putnam, lately fishery-treaty commissioner, of Portland (Dem.); Volney B. Cushing, of Bangor (Prohib.); and W. H. Simmons, of Rockland (Labor). The vote for each party in 1886 stood: Republican, 68,991; Democratic, 55,289; Prohibition, 3,868;

Comparisons will be made with the vote of 1886, concluding with a comparison with the Fifty towns give a Republican vote of 18,493;

and scattering, 23.

Democratic, 13,900; Prohibition, 679; scattering, 362. The same towns, in 1886, gave a Republican vote of 15,590; Democratic, 12,730; Prohibition, 866; scattering; 5. Republican plurality, 4.593, against 2,840 in 1886. Republican gain,

Unofficial returns in Portland give Burleigh (Rep.) 505 plurality over Putnam (Dem.) Reed (Rep.), for Congress, has about 700 plurality over Emery (Dem.) Returns from the island wards are not yet in.

One hundred towns give the Republicans 28.845; Democrate, 21,733; Prohibitionists, 957; scattering, 600. The same towns in 1886 gave the Republicans 24,502; Democrats, 20,080; Prohibitionists, 1,344; scattering, 6. Republican plurality, 9,112, against 4,422. Gain, 2,690.

One hundred and fifty towns give the Republican candidate 44,824; Democratic, 33,220; Prohibition, 1,487; scattering, 824, against a Republican vote of 37,949 in 1886; Democratic, 30,405; Prohibition, 2,029; scattering, 28. Plurality, 11,604, against 7,544; gain, 4,060.

In the Second district ex-Governor Dingley, Republican, is re-elected to Congress by nearly 5.000 plurality over Allen, (Democrat), and 3,500 majority over all, a Republican gain of about 1,000 over his majority of 1886. Governor Dingley rans ahead of his ticket in most of the towns of the district.

Androscoggin county elects the full Republican ticket. In Knox county the Republicans probably elect all county officers except registrar of probate.

In Washington county the Republicans elect all county officers by 1,200 majority, and seven out of ten representatives.

In Lincoln county the entire Republican ticket is elected, and the Republicans el ect four out of six representatives. The Republicans carry Somerset county by

over 1,500 plurality, electing a Republican Sen-

ator and seven of the eight Representatives. There is a gain of 1,100 in plurality over 1886. Waldo county elects the entire Republican ticket by about 300 majority, except sheriff; and elects four Republican Representatives out of

Large Republican gains are reported in Han-

cock county, which will give an estimated ma-

jority of 1,000, electing the full county ticket. The entire nine Representative districts have elected Republicans. Returns thus far received from York county indicate a majority for the Republican county ticket of 1,000. Two years ago the majority was less than 10. Reed's majority in this

Republicans elect twelve out of fifteen Repre-One hundred and ninety towns give the Republicans 48,333; Democrats, 36,261; Prohibition, 1,554; scattering, 852; against, in 1886, Republican, 41,092; Democrate, 33,077; Prohibition 2,140; seattering, 28; plurality, 12,072, against

county will be the largest he has ever received.

8.015, a gain of 4,057. Thirty-seven towns and cities in the First district give Reed (Rep.) 15,548; Emery (Dem.) 13,005; Reed's plurality, 2,543. The same towns, has been carefully selected and every word

in 1886, gave Reed 1,375 plurality. If this gain continues in the same ratio in the remaining towns, Reed's plurality will be 2,700.

There are 507 towns and plantations in Maine. Of these, returns have been received from 241, which gives Burleigh, (Rep.), 56,019; Putnam. (Dem.), 41,646; Cushing (Pro.), 1,774; scattering; 957. The same towns in 1886 gave, Republican, 45,160; Democrat, 39.095; Prohibition, 2,442; scattering, 28. Burleigh's plurality, 14,373, against 10,065 in 1886. Republican gain, 4,308 The 266 towns to hear from gave in 1886, Republican, 20,831; Democratic, 17,194; Prohibition, 1,426. If the same ratio of gain and loss is maintained, the final vote will stand: Republican, 80,252; Democratic, 60,445; Prohibition. 2810; scattering, 957. Total, 144,164, with plurality for Republicans of 19,807. In 1884 the total vote stood: Republican, 78,699; Democratic, 58,954; Republican plurality, 19,745. The labor vote this year is in cluded in the scattering, but evidently some of the stattering should be assigned to the Prohibition vote. The presidential vote in 1884 was smaller than the Governor's vote, in the aggregate, but there was a slightly larger plurality,

viz.: 20,084 AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10 .- A large body of citizens, headed by a band, tendered Governor-elect Burleigh a serenade this evening, to which he responded in a brief speech. The procession then called at Mr. Blaine's residence and in response he also made a congratulatory speech.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 10 .- One hundred and four towns in the Fourth Congressional district give the Republican vote for Governor, 15.163; Democratic, 10,707; Prohibition, 612; Republican plurality, 4,456, against 3,605 two years ago. Towns still to be heard from in 1886 gave a Republican vote of 4,587; Republican plurality, 101. Congressional returns are incomplete, but Boutelle runs ahead of the Governor in most of the towns, so that the returns already received would indicate that his plurality will reach between 4,000 and 5,000, as against 3,715 two years ago.

Grover's Influence. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- President Cleveland, it is learned, held back his letter of acceptance for two months and more, and issued it to day to influence the election in Maine. It is learned, further, that the President ordered the Democrats in the House and Senate to discuss the retaliation and Chinese bills during the past week, to the exclusion of appropriation bills and other important legislation, to influence the election to-day. How well he succeeded the returns indicate.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Washington, Sept. 10.—There was not much

comment made upon President Cleveland's let-

How It Is Regarded by Southern Republicans-Views of Indiana Congressmen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ter of acceptance at the capital to-day, for the reason that it was too commonplace to attract the attention of Republicans or command the admiration of Democrats. It contains no new sentiments. Every utterance has been repeated time and again to Congress. Southern Democrats are disappointed at the absence of flery sentiment, while Southern Republicans are delighted at the position it takes on internal revenue. Representative Nichols, of North Carolina, who was elected as the exponent of labor, expressed the views of Southern Republic-Then he said to the Journal correspondent: "Mr. Cleveland declares in favor of direct taxation. He would retain all of our internal taxes and put articles of domestic production on the free list. If he is not an absolute free-trader, be declares in favor of free trade, for he says the free list ought to be enlarged, and the way to reform the tariff is by putting raw material on the free list. If Republicans cannot carry North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and other Southern States on the Cleveland platform, they ca not carry them at all. The Republican party, and especially members of it in the South, believe in abolishing the internal revenue system, with the exception of the tax on whisky, before the customs list is attacked; they believe, as the party does, and as it has declared in its platform, that it will be better to abolish the tax on whisky rather than yield up our tariff protec-

tion system." Indiana's Republican members of the House say the letter will help their party in their State. Representative White, of Ft. Wayne, dismisses it by saying that it is a strong indorsement of the Mills bill, a declaration for free trade, if not absolute, by degrees, and that

it is an old stump-speech. Representative Owen, of Logansport, says: "The President has published his letter of acceptance, and the country may now understand that he no longer feels that a second term is fraught with danger to the government. He has learned something since he wrote his freetrade message. While making an effort to appear consistent with that document, he does not argue his position with the old spirit, and eases up in his attack on manufacturers, and compliments them and laber so freely that he comes pretty near to a protective advocacy. In keeping faith with the free traders and attempting to arrest the land-slide in favor of protection he has a double act to perform, in which he stamps himself as insincere in dealing with voters. He has studiously prepared certain phrases for the free-traders, and others for the protectionists of his party. Over it all broods the long-exploded theory that the amount of the tariff precisely is added in every case to the price of the article. As the price of the muslin in the shirt be is wearing is within a fraction per yard of the duty on it, he finds a refutation on his own back. His administration has again disproved his position by purchasing 2,000 army blankets abroad, and found them just 30 cents cheaper than American-made blankets, when the tariff on them was \$1.47 per blanket. I judge the failure of his enthusiasm for civil service since his former letter is because he has found example more potent than precept. You see he is confronted by a condition that looks bad, and he has subscribed \$10,000 to the campaign fund. The country expected something from a letter that has been three months in preparation, but, evidently, the time has been spent in the construction of sentences to bridge and hold together his disintegrating fol-

lowers." Representative Cheadle, of Frankfort, says of the letter: "It will meet with commendation in this-that it is consistant with his message of last December; having then declared that the cost of all articles is increased to the consumer in the amount of duty levied upon foreign articles imported into the United States, he now adheres to that opinion, with this modification: That its increase now is equal to the duty levied upon raw materials imported. His statement, the world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their chief magistrate,' seems to be the sublimity of cheek, in view of the fact that the President is the candidate of a party that suppresses the votes of millions of citizens in the South, and also refuses to permit an honest election and count of votes cast for chief magistrate in that whole section. He declares that he is not in favor of free trade, while the Mills bill, the idol of his administration, places upon the free list the products and business of the entire northern section of the country. He ignores all other issues except the tariff, and utters no sentence or word upon any of the other questions of vital importance which are pressing for solution: not a line of gratitude to the men who saved the Union, and made it possible for a President to be elected; proclaiming against the surplus he omits to state the fact that, if the obligations and claims against the government were paid, there would not be a dol-lar of surplus in the Treasury. Every sentence

weighed in its preparation. It is a campaign paper, acceptable to Republicans because it simplifies the issue, and will enable the voters of the country to fully comprehend the raid proposed to be made upon our industrial system by carrying into execution the wishes of the President as they are set forth in the Mills bill."

Not Particular About the Name. LONDON, Sept. 10 .- The Chroniele says: "The exclusion of the fisheries question from the letter of acceptance of President Cleveland is strong testimony as to the purely factious character of the rejection of the treaty. It is utterly impossible to doubt that the re-election of President Cleveland would mean the eventual revival and ratification of the treaty. It is immaterial to discuss what President Cleveland's crusade should be called. He may give it any name he likes as long as we know it is in fact a crusade of free trade."

Opinions of Leading Newspapers. Evansville Journal: Summed up in a few words, President Cleveland's letter of acceptance is a demagogic electioneering document, second only to the alleged message to Congress last December. Its thoughts are not above those of a ward politician arguing with a voter, and will not produce the effect intended.

Terre Haute Express: Mr. Cleveland doesn't want to learn anything that may refute any former statements he has made. As Mr. Voorhees said, his neck is as big as a man's thigh and his stubborness is the chief trait in his character. We are pleased that he insists upon his free-trade ideas, because in this instance his stubborness will break his run of luck.

Ohio State Journal: The letter contains nothing new, and is a purely Cleveland production.
The President talks glibly of the tariff question, the protection of American industries at home and abroad, the regulation of a sound financial system, and his pet hobby of civil-service reform, closing with the implied idea that he didn't care for a renomination, but accepted it in the unutterable goodness of his heart, order to keep the country from going down the toboggan slide of everlasting ruin.

Louisville Courier-Journal: A tariff for revenue only could not be more tersely defined. It is seldom any public officer uses language quite so plain and unmistakable as Mr. Cleveland, a candidate for President, uses in his lethis boldness, vigor and sincerity. Such a discussion of such questions clears the atmosphere and relieves the party of innumerable embarrassments. He marks out the line of public policy upon which his party can move with irresistible force. Those wavering Democrat; who have sought refuge "between the lines" in a camp established by the enemy must now turn in one direction or in the other; they must come up to the help of the Demo-

Louisville Commercial: The President must know that civil-service reform has been a mockery during his administration; that it is sneered at by the Democratic leaders; that it was practically omitted from the St. Louis platform. He must also know that the negroes in the South will never be guaranteed their rights as free men so long as a solid South is necessary to Democratic supremacy. He may be sincere in his declaration, but he is not in line with his party in the South on this subject. Mr. Cleve-land treats the tariff question in extenso. He reiterates the principles of his message to Con-gress, and employs the stock argument of the free traders. Instead of a retreat from his for-mer position, he defends it, and adds new theo-ries to uphold his view.

Chicago Inter Ocean: His last annual message was solely devoted to an attempt to make the issue between free trade and protection the line of battle, but this letter, on the contrary, has for its main purpose the diversion of popular attention from the issue, and especially the creation of the impression that he is not so much of a free-trader as that message would indicate. Herein he follows the same general line of policy as Judge Thurman, Congressman Mills, and the Democracy generally. The courage of nine months ago has cozed away, and in place of the bold front which was then presented is the tremulous anxiety to explain away the real is-sue of the campaign and mystify it by descanting upon the evil of raising a surplus reve-

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: Drawing a check for one-fifth of his annual salary, to raise money for a boodle campaign, and thereby de-manding a like subscription from all national office-holders, Mr. Cleveland goes through the customary expressions of devotion to civil-serviee reform; and himself the creature of trusts—with the Standard Oil brand upon him—he bellows about trusts and tells us how hostile the Democratic party is to them. This from the speculator of Red Top, with Garland and Whitney in his Cabinet, is impudence. The Democratic party is rank and rancid with trusts, and fights only those industrial enterprises that combine cheap and active capital with skilled and well-paid labor-combinations that belong to a higher civilization than the statesmanehip of Texas and Arkansas, now in the lead of the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland asserts that trusts are the product of protection. Has protection fostered the Standard Oil trust, which has furnished the sinews of war to the Democratic party? But we cannot avoid the an-nouncement that the President has no particular concern about the truth. Chicago Tribune: The letter is at once

justification and an apology for the message of last December. It repeats the arguments that were then presented, but enfeebles and dilutes them with saving clauses and weak and shuffling excuses. The last part of the letter seems to be an apology for the first part, and the President must have written it at the urgent instance of some of his advisers, who saw that the political drift was against him, and that the chances of his election were vanishing in the distance. It is not possible that this letter will improve those chances or convince anybody that he is not at heart a radical free-trader and hostile to the principle of protection. The President's warm indorsement of the Mills bill, with all its partisan and sectional discriminations, puts his free-trade tendencies in a new light, and reveals his alliance with the Southern element of his party in unmistakable terms. If that bill-so dious and unfair in its conditions-is his notion of what constitutes true revenue reform, the sooner he is put where he can do no more mischief to the fiscal affairs of the government the better it will be for all concerned

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. A Well-Known Correspondent Reports Mr.

Thurman in Poor Health. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, Sept. 10.-Is Thurman wearing out? Wm. A. McBride, the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, arrived here to-day from New York. He has for some time been in close contact with Judge Thurman, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, and says he does not believe Thurman will live till the November election; that if he does live that long he cannot, in all probability, last till in-auguration day. Mr. McBride adds that Thurman is growing very feeble, and that the way he is hauled about for exhibition by the Democratic managers is shameful.

Meeting at Mt Carmel, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MT. CARMEL, Ill., Sept. 10 .- A rousing Republican meeting to-night at the court-house was a regular house-warming, tingling the very fingers and toes of lukewarm Republicans. Capt. Harlan, the Republican congressional candidate, was the speaker of the evening, followed by Judges Green and Bell.

Gen. Chalmers for Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.-Gen. J. R. Chal-

mers was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republican convention of the Second Mississippi district, at Holly Springs, to-day. The Democrats of the Seventh Mississippi district to-day nominated Gen. Hooker for Congress. There was no opposition. She Wanted to Be a Contortionist. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.-Miss Jennie Mc-

Kenzie, aged seventeen, only daughter of the richest farmer of Blue Rapids, Kan., in trying to imitate the feats of a contortionist whom she hed seen at a circus yesterday, placed both feet behind her head, but was unable to remove them. Becoming frightened, she gave a hard pull at one leg and released it, but dislocated the thigh. Her screams brought her mother, and with the assistance of a physician the other limb was released and the dislocated thigh set. She is in a critical condition.

Ives & Staynor Ask a Trial.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 10.-A demurrer to the indictment of Mesers. Ives & Staynor, charged with misapplying the property of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was set for hear-ing to-day, but the defendants astonished the prosecution by withdrawing the demurrer and insisting upon an immediate trail. The prosecution used every means for delay, and finally succeeding in postponing the trial until Saturday, when a struck jury will be called.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA

Reports of Some of the Work Now Being Done by Republican Stump-Speakers.

Hon, William Dudley Foulke Speaks at Vernon and Devotes a Little Time to President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

Social and Political Courtesies Extended General Hovey at New Castle.

Ex-Gov. Porter Actively at Work in Grant and Wabash-Butler, Griffin and Landis in Carroll-Meetings Throughout the State.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VERNON, Sept. 10 .- The Republicans of Vernon and surrounding neighborhood assembled to-night in large numbers, and listened to speeches by Hon. Wm. D. Foulke and Oliver T. Morton. Mr. Foulke's speech was mainly devoted to State issues, but he devoted some time to Cleveland's letter of acceptance, of which he

"I read this morning one of the most remarkable documents ever written-the letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination of the presidency. It is safe to say that history does not contain the record of any state paper where the declarations made are in more startling contrast with the recorded acts of the hand which signed them. This letter is the ircarnation of political hypocrisy.
"He writes as though he were under the drip-

pings of the sanctuary of the Most High. His thoughts 'persistently dwell upon the impressive relation' of his letter of acceptance to the American people and to the Democratic party. "The world does not furnish a spectacle more sublime' than his nomination and prospective re-election.
There must be a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous Nation of freemen. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience.' None but those who have been for at least three years and a half unctuous with the oil of consecration can feel these emotions in all their sacred depth and sublimity. And he specifies: Those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad. Who would believe that he who penned those words had shamefully abandoned the rights of our New England fisherman, and, although invested by Congress more than eighteen menths ago with the power of retaliation, had lifted not a finger to protect them from the outrages of their Canadian competitors? Who would believe that the man who afirms this sentiment had submitted to the Senate a treaty under which the free peo-ple of America bound themselves to become the slave-hunters of the Muscovite Empire? The president should 'strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth,' and yet the man who said it was the man who appointed to represent that country at the court, first of Italy and then of Austria, one who had declared that the government he was about to represent was established upon a bloody usurpation of the rights of the people! Thank God that the courts of Italy and Austria were able to protect us against Grover Cleveland! The watchfulness of the administration, he tells us, should be devoted to 'a sound financial system suited to our needs.' 'The public expense must be curtailed by the introduction of economical methods,' yet his own administration costs \$95,000,000 more than that of his predecessor! It should be devoted, he says, to 'a recognition of the value of American labor,' and to 'protection against servile immigration.' What has he done to recognize and protect the labor of Americal It should be devoted to 'a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors, and for the widows and orphans of such as have died,' yet the man who signs this statement (perhaps I ought not to say the man who wrote it) refused to become the comrade of these soldiers, though his government called for his services; he refused to strend their reunion at which he promised his presence; he proposed to surrender the trophies which they captured to the 'Confederate States' from which they had been taken, and among the vetoes of bills granting pensions to these soldiers, there were some written in words so callous and insulting that they demonstrate to a certainty that the hand which penned them could not dream of the depth of patriotism which prompted the sacrifice made by these de-

"Among the Objects of presidential watchfulness and care, he includes 'the checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim;' yet the stoutest among the supporters of Mr. Cleveland, the most prompt and ready to aid his party 'with money and political influence' is the most girentic menerally of all the Standard Oil Comgantic monopoly of all, the Standard Oil Com-pany, by the agency of which the great State of United States, and balf of its voice and vote given in aid of the party represented by this fee to monopoly! But more shameless than all these declarations is that which iosists upon a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil-service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement. Were it not a fact of history no man would believe that the signature which was subscribed to this declaration was the one which had signed the commission of Aquilla Jones and had thereby given to this unworthy officer complete power over the only classified service in our State to evade and violate the law for three long years. Were it not a matter of history it would be impossible to believe that the man who had just contributed \$10,000 to the campaign fund, who has relied upon Gorman, and Higgins, and Garland, and Voorhees, and Rasin and their hirelings for the perpesuation of his iniquiruous rule, was the man who had declared 'Public office is a public trust' and who still proclaims a steadfast adherence to the principles of civil-service reform as the policy of his administration.

fenders of the Union.

formed! He promised that the Pendleton law should be in good faith and without evasion enforced. Yet that law has been for years eystematically and faithfully evaded. He promised that removals should not be made during the terms of incumbents solely on partisan grounds for the purpose of putting in their places those in political accord with the appointing power. Yet removals have been made by wholesale for the mere purpose of substituting Democrate for Republican incumbents. He said that partisan officials, as well as their successors, must be taught that efficiency and devotion to duty are the conditions of their continuance in place. Yet the successors appointed by him have been companies and regiments of unscrupulous manipulators of party managements'-men who plas primaries and conventions, such men sa, in Mr. Cleveland's own words, 'had ferfe. d all claims to retention.' He told us that the people have come to believe that secrecy in the management of their affairs causes frauds and betrayals,' and yet to him belongs the stegular honor of establishing the inquisitorial system of removals upon secret charges by unknown accusers, without opportunity for defense, exp!anation or denial; and he refused to exhibit to the Senate, his constitutional advisers in all important appointments to office, the reasons or documents upon which he pretended to act relating to such removals, lest the insincerity of his professions should become manifest to the world. He denounced 'offensive partisanship,' yet in the retention of Benton, the Democrat, in Missouri, and the removal of Stone, the Republican, in Pennsylvania, under circumstances substantially identical, he has shown that 'partisanship' becomes 'offensive' only when it is directed against him and his administration.

What has he promised and what has he per-

"But this mountain of inconsistency in his letter of acceptance, rises to yet grander altitudes. He favers 'the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation,' and yet be was elected in 1884 because in Louisians, in South Carolina, in Mississippi and elsewhere their rights of citizenship were overthrown and annihilated, and his hopes of re-election to-day are strengthened and fostered by his belief that the continued suppression of those rights, guaranteed to them by the federal Constitution, will maintain the South solid in his own support. He insists upon a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, and yet an exhaustive inquiry into Indian affairs by the Indian Rights Association, a non-partisan and benevolent association, has revealed the fact that under his administration these helpless wards of the Nation have been

osigned to the mercy of as unscrupulous a